



THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 30, 1905.

TODAY has been observed more or less throughout the United States as a day of thanksgiving and prayer with its accompanying feasting, theatre parties, &c. Many doubtless entered into it with thankful and appreciative souls for the continued prosperity and peace in our land and for the fact that we have been allowed so long to be spectators only of the trials and tribulations which have beset less favored nations. It may, however, be safe to say that the larger percentage regarded thanksgiving as of secondary importance, and had their hearts fixed upon the sports and cheer incident to the occasion. There is hardly a country on the globe more favored than the United States of America. Blessed in basket and store, with a territory stretching from perpetual snows to the tropics and its arms extending from ocean to ocean, capable of growing everything needed for the maintenance of human beings, as well as those which add to the luxury of existence, it is justly regarded as the asylum of all nations. Its polyglot population is increasing yearly, and with no cruel military requirements to bar industry, the people thrive and increase in wealth, and everyone can sit in peace under his own vine and fig tree with none to molest or make afraid. Contrasted with all these blessings stand present conditions in other nations, where, to use a scriptural figure of speech, the seas and waves are roaring, red flags flaunting, rioters and insurrectionists becoming bolder and bolder, thrones shaking and the spirit of disorder and discontent spreading from nation to nation. Russia is now in the throes of a terrible revolution, and no one can tell how long the government will be able to hold in check the hordes of frantic people who are bent upon eliminating all law and order. Another picture was flashed upon the screen a few days ago when thousands of people in Vienna carrying red flags flaunted these emblems of anarchy almost in the face of the King of Austria. During the past week the Spanish government was compelled to send a battleship to Cadiz in order to protect the city from the incursions of revolutionists. The last ominous scene was that in the heart of London yesterday when members of the royal family, who were acting as benefactors, were publicly insulted and jeered. As has been said above, we are at present merely spectators of such commotions, but who can tell how soon similar conditions may beset our own land? A straw comes from the little town of Crisfield, Md., where a mob yesterday compelled a judge to rescind his sentence, threatening to lynch him in case he refused. He was later kept a prisoner in a public place, while the unlawful gathering terrorized the town. We are told that the beginning of the year 1906 will witness a strike on a large scale and an issue will be precipitated between employers and employees which is to be a fight to a finish. Both sides are accumulating war funds, and the contest is naturally anticipated with alarm. No one can tell what conditions will prevail in the United States a year hence. It is hoped no serious transition is to take place, but who can tell?

THE initial step in what may prove a disastrous tariff war between the United States and Germany was taken yesterday, when the German Embassy, by direction of the Berlin Foreign Office, formally denounced to the State Department the existing trade agreement between the United States and Germany. Unless Congress during the forthcoming session takes some action toward meeting the overtures of Germany for a reciprocity treaty with this country, it is feared that a tariff war will result. Under the provisions of the treaty, three months' notice of denunciation is required, and, although there was some doubt regarding the necessity of such formal denunciation, in view of the fact that Germany will put a new tariff law in effect on March 1, it was determined by the Ambassador to give every evidence of a desire to abide by the stipulations of the agreement and to give all due notice to American exporters of the coming change.

THE enforced retirement of Minister Squiers to Cuba is a good thing. For a long time the relations between Mr. Squiers and the Cuban government have not been thoroughly satisfactory either to Cuba or to the State Department. It is said that in interviews in "The Havana Telegraph" and a New York newspaper the minister gave much encouragement to the American colonists on the Isle of Pine and Americans at home who had property in that island in their recent "secession" move. Too many American officials now undertake to perniciously interfere with the affairs of the governments where they are stationed. It will be remembered that Minister Bowen had to be recalled from Venezuela but recently.

CARRYING out a resolution to tell everything connected with the fatal fight between himself and Midshipman James Branch, Midshipman Meriwether yesterday took the stand in his own behalf, and he related every incident connected with his dealing with Branch. He told a straightforward story which elicited much sympathy particularly when he said: "I think Mr. Branch was, indeed, fortunate in being in his place, in going to sleep and not waking up, than to be in mine and having to live this life after this sad and deplorable affair." No reasonable person believes that Meriwether wished to kill Branch or even to do him any permanent harm; consequently his punishment on any charge is not desired. But the brutal, dishonorable "honor system" in vogue at the Naval Academy is what all sensible people wish to see abolished and also to see punished the officers who encourage or promote prize fights. To show the severity with which this false "code" is enforced among the cadets, Meriwether during his examination yesterday said that if he had not resented Branch's continued actions he would be in the same position as another classmate with whom no one has anything to do. On the day before another cadet testified that he knew of an instance where a midshipman was reported by an officer for failing to have resented what the officer construed to be an insult given by another midshipman. The midshipman who used the words which the officer regarded as insulting to the man to whom they were addressed, went to the officer, and after he had explained that the remark was made in a purely playful way, the report was withdrawn. Could anything be more criminally ridiculous?

THE first definite expression of union to come out of the recent inter-church conference occurred last week, when twelve delegates of the regular Baptist Church and twelve of the Free Baptists adopted resolutions declaring that no doctrinal difference such as close communion or open communion shall hereafter prevent their acting together as one denomination.

IT IS STATED that Harvard's head football coach has been invited to the White House by President Roosevelt to "talk over the football situation." It would seem to most people that the President has about as much as he can well attend to in State matters, without undertaking to manage the football game.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.

Thanksgiving Day was observed at the capital with the usual abundance of turkeys and a general suspension of business in the departments and private life. The President was at his office shortly after 9 o'clock this morning and ground out his usual grist of correspondence. Several of the clerical force were on hand to send out the letters that had been dictated by the President, but before noon the office building was closed. President and Mrs. Roosevelt and the children left this morning at 10:50 o'clock over the Southern Railway to spend their Thanksgiving on the farm in Albemarle county, Virginia, and recently purchased by Mrs. Roosevelt. The return will be made Friday afternoon. It had been arranged to eat the Thanksgiving turkey at the White House, but at the last minute the President decided to flavor his day of rest with the pleasing aroma of the forest. At the last moment it was decided that Miss Alice and little Quentin would not accompany the party. Miss Roosevelt is just convalescing from a slight illness and the cutting Dr. Rixey thought would not be wise. In addition to the family, Will Dulaney, the President's valet, accompanied the party to look after the luggage and two of the White House cooks went along to prepare the Thanksgiving dinner. Special services were held in nearly all the local churches and most of the charitable institutions and societies provided turkey dinners for the poor. The Homebound Bound Mission and Salvation Army each served several hundred meals.

The entire number of Representatives in the House of the new Congress, which is to assemble next Monday, is 386, of whom only 137 are democrats, giving the republicans a majority of 112. Only 81 of the total membership are first terms. Among these 81 are not a few men of national reputation. Special interest attaches to some. Chicago sends an interesting man in the person of Anthony Michalek, republican, who ran against Carter Harrison's brother in what was believed to be a hopelessly democratic district, and who wouldn't consent to accept the nomination except on the stipulation that all the campaign literature should refer to him as a grocer and give his business address, so that he might at least get some advertising out of his futile political sacrifice. Albert F. Dawson is one of the new members from Iowa, again putting that State solidly into the republican column. Massachusetts sends Rockwood Hoar, son of the late Senator Hoar. Missouri sends Cassius M. Shartell of Neosho, who never saw an elevator till he visited St. Louis recently. Another of the new arrivals from the Empire State is Charles A. Towne, once for two days a member of the United States Senate from Minnesota now returning to his old place in the House. An interesting figure on the republican side from New York is J. Sloat Fasset, who was once defeated by Hill for Governor of the State. E. Spencer Blackburn has confounded his enemies and after an absence of a term comes back from North Carolina as the only republican of that delegation. West Virginia's new member is Thomas B. Davis, brother of ex-Senator Davis. Thirteen new members will present themselves at the bar of the Senate, that is thirteen counting Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin. Some comment is heard to the effect that he'll be there, all right; yet even those who are closest to him will not commit themselves with absolute positiveness. The United States Senate of the 59th Congress will be one short of its full membership, Delaware again appearing with a vac-

ancy. Of the total membership of 89, there are 57 republicans; of the thirteen new members, but two are democrats. One of these is Isidor Rayner of Maryland. The other new democrats is James B. Frazier of Tennessee. One of the interesting characters now returning to his old place in the Senate is Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, who made his exit in March, 1901. There will probably be two absentee Senators next Monday, Joseph R. Burton of Kansas, and John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, both of whom have recently been convicted of offenses against the government.

First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock turned over to the Treasury today \$738,516.85, the amount of money orders purchased of the postoffice, but which have never been called for by the payers. This amount has been accumulating since money orders came into use. According to a recent law the uncalled for gain must be turned into the Treasury.

Three football games here and the races at Benning gave amusement to thousands of people today, including many Alexandrians, who came over to witness the sports. The day is rather cold, but there are many ways of keeping warm.

The little men of the football team from Washington and Lee University had no trouble in rolling up a score of 17 to 0 on George Washington University at Van Ness Park this morning. The latter's line was lamentable weak and slow.

Cheikh Bey, the Minister from Turkey, says that the master of the Sultan is his people as a whole have been grievously misunderstood and maligned by the entire world. The Sultan is a peaceable ruler, tolerant of all religious faith and to say or even hint that he has ever directly or indirectly instigated the massacres of Christians in Turkish territory is to do him a great injustice. The trouble between Turkey and the six powers has been greatly exaggerated, says Cheikh, and he ought to know. "Of course a Cheikh has occurred somewhere," he admitted, "but such hitches often occur between the most friendly nations. The naval demonstration does not amount to anything. Almost all the powers have warships in the neighborhood of Turkey the greater part of the time so their simultaneous appearance is not at all significant. In Turkey absolute religious freedom is allowed and the average Mussulman will never speak on subjects in which religion enters, preferring to leave such topics unmentioned. You cannot recall a single instance in which Christians were massacred because of their religion. In the newspapers 'on will frequently see what is termed 'an Armenian massacre,' which is no danger to be the murder of a number of Armenians by our people, whereas the contrary was the fact and those very Armenians who are supposed to have been killed, did the killing themselves and then fled to America or some other foreign country. Should the new ruling be enforced for foreigners of any nationality or any religion in Turkey."

Newspapers which publish the results of church election parties where prizes are given may be excluded from the mails by Postmaster General Cortelyou. This is to apply only to such affairs as charge an admission fee. Parties where the card players are not required to present tickets do not come under the ban. Should the new ruling be enforced, literally all accounts of church and society affairs, fairs and whist parties where prizes are drawn would be barred from the mails. The Attorney General for the Postoffice Department says that the ruling is not intended to work injury to any worthy enterprise, but adds that it will be best for the press to refrain from printing lists of prizes of affairs where admission fees are charged.

News of the Day.

It is said in Constantinople that there is no fear of an anti-Christian uprising there.

Commander Howard, of the Maryland State fishery force, reports that he arrested in the Potomac river, on November 25, four Virginia boats and two Maryland boats for violation of the cull law.

Reports show that 19 vessels were wrecked in the storm which swept over the Great Lakes Monday night and Tuesday. Six vessels are reported missing. Score of lives were lost. Life-savers were at work all night in a raging snowstorm.

A shock was given some of the employees of the government printing office, in Washington, yesterday, when Public Printer Stillings sent out written requests to know just what they intended to do relative to paying certain debts, and at the same time informing them that he would expect and insist on the liquidation of all just debts.

Miss Anna Hall, of Cincinnati, who recently attracted wide attention by advocating at a Philadelphia convention that persons hopelessly ill or suffering be chloroformed, wanted to practice her theory on her own mother, according to testimony given yesterday at a hearing over the contested will of Mrs. Muncey Hall, Miss Hall's mother.

The citizens of Amwell township, near Washington, Pa., are stirred up against vaccination, owing to the death of Dale Iams, aged 10 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zebulon Iams. The child was vaccinated last week and Friday, at school, children broke the seal, she took a chill and on Sunday lockjaw developed, and she has died with all her muscles rigidly set.

Richard A. McCurdy yesterday resigned as president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. His resignation was accepted by the Board of Trustees, and Frederic Cromwell was made his successor. The resignation of Justice Rufus W. Peckham, of the United States Supreme Court, as a trustee of the Mutual, also was presented to the Board of Trustees at yesterday's meeting. The resignation was accepted. Senator Armstrong chairman of the committee appointed by the New York Legislature to investigate life insurance, issued a Thanksgiving greeting yesterday to policyholders, advising them not to let their policies lapse.

Trouble Feared.

The occupation of Mytilene by the allied forces has had no effect on the population of Constantinople, but is celebrating the Balm festival, but advisers from Adrianople and Saloniki cause apprehensions of trouble in the event of the prolongation of the present situation. There has been an alarming increase in the number of murders of Bulgarians by Mussulmans in the vilayet of Saloniki during the last few days. The ambassadors are doubtful whether they will receive any further communication from the Porte on the subject of the demands of the powers until the Balm festival is concluded.

All was quiet at Mytilene yesterday. The landing of the international contingent Sunday, with the subsequent occupations of the customs and postal buildings, was carried out without arousing any demonstration on the part of the Turks. So peaceful is the population that 500 out of 600 men landed from the allied fleet subsequently were withdrawn, their continued presence ashore being deemed by the commanders quite unnecessary.

Virginia News.

Mrs. S. E. Pleasants, mother of Mr. E. L. Pleasants, of Leesburg, died Tuesday at her home in Scottsville, Albemarle county.

Miss Lucy A. Bigger, oldest daughter of the late John Bell Bigger, died yesterday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Annie B. Bigger, in Richmond, after a severe and complicated illness of nearly a year.

Virginia ranks third among the States in furnishing the largest number of cases of hydrophobia. New York is first, Pennsylvania second and Virginia third. Norfolk and Newport News lead the cities of the State in furnishing the greatest number of cases.

Major R. O. Peatross, a prominent lawyer and ex-member of the Virginia legislature, died yesterday at his home, in Bowling Green, Carroll county, aged about 75 years. He was a Confederate soldier and was a major of the Thirtieth Virginia Regiment.

The granite pedestal for the monument to General Hugh Mercer, to be erected in Fredericksburg by the United States government, at a cost of about \$25,000, has arrived from New York and will be put in position this week. The bronze figure will follow in a short time.

The Co-operative Education Commission began its fall meeting of three days at Lynchburg, yesterday. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. Carter Gass and Dr. W. L. Pickard. Dr. E. A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia, spoke on "Popular Education."

Gov.-elect Swanson yesterday filed with the county clerk of Chatham an account of expenses incurred during the campaign: Postage, \$250; printing, \$37; stationery, \$36; express, telephone, and telegrams, \$30; railroad fare, hotel bills and other incidentals, \$104; expenses of primary, \$39.34; total \$1,014. Mr. Swanson will leave for Washington today.

Mrs. Emily Neilson Blackford, wife of Dr. Benjamin Blackford, superintendent of the Western State Hospital, at Staunton, died yesterday of pneumonia. Mrs. Blackford was taken ill last Thursday. Mrs. Blackford had been twice married. She was born in Baltimore in 1841, her maiden name being Emily Neilson. Her first husband was a Mr. Byrd, of Clark county, to whom she was married in the first year of the civil war. Her marriage to Dr. Blackford took place in Baltimore, January 10, 1871.

A Confederate battle flag, captured from the Thirtieth Virginia Cavalry, in battle September 17, 1862, by the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under the command of General John F. Farnsworth, was returned with impressive ceremony to Sergeant Harry Lee, the representative of Governor Montague, of Virginia, at the Great Northern Hotel, in Chicago, last night. A number of members of both cavalry commands witnessed the return of the old standard by Col. D. J. Hynes, representing the Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

George I. Worthington, of South Norfolk, was taken to the Norfolk County Jail, in Portsmouth, yesterday morning on the charge of being responsible for the death of his wife, Mamie B. Worthington, who was burned to death. The husband went home late and when the wife started to get supper for him he snatched the lamp from her hand, it is alleged, and allowed it to fall to the floor and set her clothes on fire. He was not in a condition to assist her and before the neighbors arrived she was fatally burned. He had nothing to say in defense of his conduct when the verdict of the coroner's jury was read charging him with her death.

When in the Mayor's Court in Petersburg yesterday morning the case of A. W. Harris, a colored lawyer and Deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector, was called, he being charged with stealing two bales of cotton from Arrington & Green and \$42 in money from J. C. Robinson, Commonwealth's Attorney R. H. Mann offered another warrant against Harris, charging that Robert Trainer stole a bale of cotton from Arrington & Green and that Harris procured, aided and abetted Trainer in the larceny. The case was continued until tomorrow morning and Harris was released on bail in the sum of \$500 in the felony case and \$200 in the misdemeanor cases.

Senator in Contempt.

United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson was yesterday, in Denver, held by the Colorado Supreme Court to be in contempt of court for printing certain cartoons and editorials in his two newspapers and was fined \$1,000, the Senator to be committed to jail until the fine should be paid. Subsequently the court ordered a stay of execution for sixty days, pending an appeal by Senator Patterson to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Shortly before noon the court announced that the Patterson case would be called, and directed that an attachment be issued for the Senator when he failed to appear. Later the Senator came into the court in company with the court bailiff. He protested against the service of an attachment, asserting that he was not attempting to avoid an appearance. The court reminded Senator Patterson that he had agreed to appear at a certain time. Considerable discussion and controversy followed as to just what had been agreed between Senator Patterson's attorneys and the court.

Senator Patterson declared emphatically that he would go to jail rather than pay the fine imposed. His attorneys also informed the court that Senator Patterson would exercise constitutional right as a United States Senator to claim exemption from arrest while Congress was in session and thereby have set aside the judgment of the court so that he might be enabled to be present when Congress convened next week. Further discussion followed and the Senator told the court that if a stay of execution was issued he would hasten an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and, if that body refused to take cognizance of his case or decided the case against him he would pay the fine immediately. The court agreed to this.

Every Ounce You Eat.

Every ounce of food you eat that fails to digest does a pound of harm. It turns the entire mass into poison. This not only deprives the blood of the necessary tissue-building material, but it poisons it. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a perfect digestant. It digests the food regardless of the condition of the stomach. It also sets organs to work and gets strong again. Relieves Belching, Heart Burn, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, etc. Sold by W. V. Craighead & Co., 401 King street.

Today's Telegraphic News.

The Situation in Russia.
London, Nov. 30.—Owing to the strike of operators in St. Petersburg, telegraphic communication with the European capitals, while not as yet completely stopped, messages are greatly delayed. So far no news has been received here today from St. Petersburg, regarding the report of the bombardment of Sevastopol yesterday by mutinous sailors on the cruiser Otchakoff.

Warsaw, Nov. 30.—The garrison at Novogorod, twenty miles outside of Warsaw, have mutinied. A battalion of infantry, a battalion of artillery, and a battalion of engineers left the barracks demanding better treatment, also better clothes and food. Loyal troops who were summoned arrested the mutineers. Five of the ringleaders were shot, and 500 were imprisoned.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—Members of the naval staff are strictly silent regarding the reports of Admiral Choukine, in command of the Black Sea fleet at Sevastopol, but deny the alarmist reports that are current regarding the situation there. Your correspondent is informed that foreign interference is not unlikely in an endeavor for the pacification of the mutineers. It is reported that the northern and southern batteries at Sevastopol yesterday fought each other with artillery for five hours. Finally the infantry stormed the northern battery, losing five hundred men in the assault. The squadron divided also and a part of it bombarded the city of Sevastopol, half destroying it, while the guns of the others were turned on the mutinous vessels. The mutineers, it is reported, surrendered after the death of Lieutenant Semidi, the leader of the mutineers of the cruiser Otchakoff. The cruiser Otchakoff was sunk, and the warships Dnieper and Panteleimon were seriously damaged. The Panteleimon was formerly the cruiser Kniaz Potemkin, and was recently renamed.

Warsaw, Nov. 30.—The attempt of the commandant to break the strike of the telegraphers with the soldiers of the signal corps has failed, as the soldiers absolutely refused to do the work. As an evidence of how widespread the exodus from this city is, it is stated that the officers in charge of the issuance of passports are absolutely unable to supply the clamorous travelers, despite the fact that they are working overtime.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—According to the newspaper Novosti, the casualties on both sides during yesterday's fighting at Sevastopol will exceed five thousand. The leaders of the mutineers, declares the paper, have been summarily court-martialed and executed. The dispatch concludes with the statement that two battleships, one of them the Panteleimon, have been torpedoed and blown up.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—The naval battalion here has been disbanded as it was feared that it was about to revolt. Reports coming in from the interior are of a most alarming character, and a general uprising of the troops is imminent.

Moscow, Nov. 30.—Every day sees new establishments closed by the strike, and nearly every line of industry is affected. Most of the wealthy residents are leaving the city.

Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Berlin, Nov. 30.—The German managers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society has been notified by the Imperial Insurance Commissioner that a receiver for the corporation will be appointed in Germany unless the company at once increases its premium reserves invested in the kingdom. The insurance department claims that the American corporation is working under the law of May, 1901, which was passed to safeguard policy holders and which compelled all insurance corporations to treble their invested reserves. The Equitable officials claim that as they no longer write new insurance anywhere in Germany they are not liable under the laws.

Celebration of Anniversary.
New York, Nov. 30.—The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States was celebrated with a large mass meeting held this afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Former President Grover Cleveland was the principal speaker of the occasion. Another important feature of the programme was the reading of a letter from President Roosevelt. Other speeches were made by Jacob H. Schiff, who presided at the meeting, Governor Frank W. Higgins, Mayor McClellan, Bishop Greer, Judge Mayer Salzberg, and the Rev. Dr. S. Ferreira Mendez. The speeches were interesting and all who participated were highly pleased with the proceedings.

Killed by a Train.
Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—While walking the tracks of the Reading Railroad, and on their way to catch a trolley car which would take them to their homes in Langhorne, Pa., a party of three persons, prominent in Langhorne society, were run down by the New York express this morning. Miss May Ambler was instantly killed, and terribly mangled, and a companion, Miss Gertrude Powell, had both arms cut off, and was so terribly injured that she will die. A male companion of the two girls, whose name is said to be Palmer, had his right arm cut off, and was otherwise injured.

Resignation of Spanish Cabinet.
Madrid, Nov. 30.—The Cabinet has resigned, but this time King Alfonso has refused to accept, declaring that under present conditions, it would be impossible to constitute a new ministry. Today's attempted withdrawal was due to disagreement over the army administration.

The Recent Storm in the Northwest.
Duluth, Minn., Nov. 30.—Quiet has followed in the wake of the great lakes storm and the seas of treacherous Superior and Michigan and Huron run less high, but they hold the bodies of 15 men and they break on the wrecks of 23 boats strewn along the shores.

Big Hawseers.
The John A. Roebing's Sons Company, of Tren on, N. J., has completed the largest towing cable ever made, and which are to be used to haul the drydock "Dewey" from Sparrows Point, Md., to Olanogap, in the Philippines. The specially-built hawseers each contain 222 wires divided into six strands of 37 wires each; twist 2 around a hemp core, and are two inches in diameter, 124 feet long, weigh about 7500 pounds each, and are the most powerful ever built.

Cleared for Action.
When the body is cleared for action, by Dr. King's New Life Pills, you can tell it by the bloom of health on the cheeks, the brightness of the eyes, the firmness of the flesh and muscles; the buoyancy of the mind. Try them. At E. A. Leadbeater & Sons' drug store, 25 cents.

The Meriwether Court Martial.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 30.—The Meriwether court martial met this morning for a brief session. After hearing and approving the lengthy record of yesterday's proceedings, the judge advocate asked the defense if it was ready to proceed. Civil counsel James B. Munroe stated to the court that no more evidence would be introduced.

The defense, provided the Judge Advocate agrees, is willing to submit the case to the court on the evidence, without argument," said Mr. Munroe.

To this the prosecution refused to agree, and Mr. Munroe then requested adjournment until tomorrow, to prepare arguments, which was granted. He said he would submit an oral argument as well as a brief.

Lieutenant Commander Robison, who has been indefatigable in defense of Meriwether, was barely able to attend court this morning. He is suffering from a practical collapse and is under medical treatment. Mr. Robison is professor of mathematics in the Academy, and while this is his first appearance before a court martial in the capacity of counsel, he has shown a remarkable aptitude as a trial advocate. On the other hand Captain Marx has had wide experience as a Judge Advocate, having made a record in that capacity before the Maine Board of Inquiry.

The prosecution has been assisted by U. S. District Attorney Rose, one of the leading members of the Maryland Bar. Mr. Munroe, civil counsel for the defense, is a well known trial lawyer, and is particularly strong before a jury. Consequently he will be at home before a court martial.

In courts martial the defense opens and closes the argument, contrary to the practice in civil courts. There will probably be some first class analyses of evidence in the summing up. Midshipman Meriwether has borne the strain of his trial well. He returned to the stand for a few minutes today, for the correction of minor inaccuracies in the stenographer's report of his testimony yesterday.

Mrs. Minor Meriwether, sr., mother of Midshipman Meriwether, is in the city, having come from Lafayette, Louisiana. She visited her son in his quarters today, and they had a little family reunion of their own.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 30.—An executive session was held by the court at which it was decided to grant Mr. Munroe however, surprised the court by withdrawing his request, and asking to proceed forthwith. He was permitted to do so. Mr. Munroe delivered a strong speech on behalf of Meriwether. In an hour's argument, he devoted the major portion to setting up that Branch's death was due to three falls which he had received during the fight.

Saw Hoodoo In Crossed Eyes.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 30.—City Judge James K. O'Connor, who believes that Friday and the 13th are his lucky days, and who has other superstitions, was surprised to find a cross-eyed man sitting on the prisoner's bench, awaiting arraignment when he entered the Court room yesterday. The Judge hesitated a moment, and then wheeled about on his heel, making a complete revolution. Glancing across the room, he beckoned to a dozen newspapers and Court spectators, saying: "Gentlemen, you will kindly arise and turn completely around once to shake off the hoodoo. There is a cross-eyed prisoner on the bench." The group obeyed. When the cross-eyed man was arraigned with his three partners, all traps, Judge O'Connor said: "Gentlemen, I don't believe any of you is a criminal, but you'll get into trouble as long as keep this cross-eyed man with you." They were discharged.

Disaster to Burglars.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 30.—Burglars in blowing open the safe at Fennell & Son's store at Ashley, today, made such a poor job of it that in addition to partially wrecking the building they blew off the right arm of one of their number. Five bloody fingers were found among the ruins in the store immediately after the robbery, and in the course of a half hour later the injured burglar was located at the home of Thomas Moran, where he had been left by his pals. The injured man at first said his name was Kennedy, and later he said it was Sullivan. He claims Scranton as his home. Almost the entire front of the building was blown out, while the interior of the store was wrecked.

Lockwood Released.

J. W. Lockwood, president of the defunct American Bank of Orange, after having been on trial for the past three days, charged with embezzling \$12,000, was released yesterday, the Commonwealth having nolle prossed the case, the evidence tending to show that the shortage occurred. Lockwood testified that the American Bank sent certain notes to the Gordonsville bank of Lockwood & Company, which were never accounted for by the latter concern, and claimed that if the Gordonsville concern had remitted for these notes the shortage would not appear. There being no evidence to the contrary the case was dismissed. The court will be in session the balance of the week considering several suits against the railroad for damages.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Murray & Anderson vs. Moore. Argued and submitted.
Hairston vs. Danville and Western Railway Company. Continued.
Foreman, who sues for, etc., vs. The Germania Assurance Company. Argued and submitted.
Hagan & Co. vs. City of Richmond. Argued and continued until Friday.
Next cases to be called—Elliot vs. Ashby, receiver, Newport News Publishing Company vs. Baunister, and Stokes's administrator vs. Southern Railway Company, being Nos. 8, 9 and 10 on argument docket.
The court was not in session today (Thanksgiving Day), but will sit Friday and Saturday.

No Poison in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

From Napier, New Zealand, Herald: Two years ago the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, Australia, had an analysis made of all the cough medicines that they declared were entirely free from all poisons. This exception was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, made by the Chamberlain Medicine Company, Des Moines, Iowa, U. S. A. The absence of all narcotics makes this remedy the safest and best that can be had; and it is with a feeling of security that any mother can give it to her little ones. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is especially recommended by its makers for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. When taken in time it prevents pneumonia. This remedy is for sale by Gibson & Timberman and W. R. Creighton & Co.

The Market.
Georgetown, Nov. 30.—Wheat 70.00.

RUSSIA'S TROUBLES.

The two mutinous Russian warships, Ostrakoff and Panteleimon, at Sevastopol were bombarded yesterday by the remainder of the fleet, while artillery bombarded the barracks held by the mutineers. The town is reported safe.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says Sevastopol was yesterday the scene of a desperate battle between the mutinous sailors and the troops in the forts on shore. During the battle the town and the forts were bombarded by the guns of the cruiser Otchakoff, which now lies a mutinous wreck off Admiralty Point, its hull riddled with shells and its flaunting red ensign of revolution hauled down. Many of the crew of the Otchakoff were killed or wounded. According to one report the barracks of the mutineers were carried by storm after the mutinous fleet, which is said to have numbered 10 vessels, had surrendered, and the whole position is now in the hands of the troops under the command of General Nepiueff. The correctness of this report, however, is not guaranteed.

The operators of the St. Petersburg telegraphs decided to strike at midnight. The strike is said to be directed at M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior, for whose removal the radicals are working. It is not known whether communications can be maintained, as most of the military operators were arrested Tuesday for sedition and the cable operators, though foreigners, may be intimidated into leaving their keys.

A railroad strike is expected at any moment.

There was frantic selling on the Bourse yesterday. Prices reached the lowest point yet recorded. People are besieging the St. Petersburg banks and transferring their money to foreign banks. The imperial bank's branch at Moscow has refused to accept paper money. The bank at St. Petersburg accepts it at one-third of its face value.

The police of Grodno struck in a body. The governor thereupon dismissed them all and requisitioned troops to perform police duty. The result is not known. The police of St. Petersburg have presented claims to the government for an increase in pay and for four days' leave of absence in each month.

The sailors on the Baltic and Black Sea fleets demanded an improvement in the food served them, the right to wear civilian clothes when on leave, and immunity from arrest on political charges when on leave.

Father Gapon, who is now in St. Petersburg, in an interview, advises against force and rioting and urges organization for the eventual struggle.

THE MERIWETHER TRIAL.

With Meriwether the defense closed its case at Annapolis yesterday, and it is thought they will not have any other witnesses to offer. The prosecution, however, offered two medical witnesses in rebuttal of the testimony of Drs. Gatewood, Glazebrook and Amex, all of whom stated yesterday that they were of the opinion that death was caused by the head of the victim coming in violent contact with some smooth, hard substance, like the floor or wall of the room or some fixture in it.

The witnesses offered in rebuttal were Drs. Henry M. Thomas, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, a brain specialist, and Jas. C. Byrnes, chief of the medical staff of the academy. The former was satisfied that death had resulted from the blows from the fist, and said he would have to know something about the falls and the head coming in contact with the wall or some other object, though he admitted that at the time of the operation there were no symptoms of blood clot. The clot, he admitted, was undoubtedly a contributory cause of death.

Dr. Byrnes said he was still of the same opinion regarding the cause of death. The blows from the fist, he stated, inflicted the injury to brain, which caused edema, though he admitted that the blood clot was an important factor in the case.

With their medical experts the prosecution introduced several members of Branch's class, who testified that the victim was a most lovable, gentlemanly fellow, and one of the most popular members of the class. All stated that while they had nothing in particular against Meriwether, he was always looked upon as being "ratey," and had taken advantages of privileges that did not belong to a man of his standing in the academy. One of the witnesses who was put up to show Meriwether's unpopularity was asked if the accused had been too independent, and he answered that the court and spectators by remarking that "it was